# Executive Branch

# Legislative Branch

The legislature is divided into two houses, the lower house and the upper house. The lower house creates laws, the upper house reviews and passes them.

Both houses have 4 year terms, with each house having elections two years away from the other house. The lower house has a member for each 100K of population, or 50 members, whichever is higher. The upper house has 50 members, each member’s electorate being an equal size.

Laws must originate in the lower house. The upper house can only debate and then either pass or fail.

All laws expire after a period of 50 years from being passed. They must be re-passed before they expire if they are to continue being active.

The legislature has no powers other than to pass bills or laws or whatever, it cannot enforce them.

# Judiciary Branch

Judges are elected for life, but can retire and also can be dismissed by an audit or by a majority of members of a higher court (if there is one). Judges are selected by a majority of the higher court. Judges for the appeals court are selected by an automatic audit tribunal.

## Appeals Court

There must always be a minimum of nine appeals court level judges. Each case shall be heard by five appeals court judges. A verdict is given by a majority of appeals court judges. Punishment is by majority, but requires a unanimous verdict and punishment agreement for capital punishment.

## Higher Court

There is no minimum number of higher court judges. Each case is heard by one judge, and is decided by 12 jurors. In cases against the state a unanimous verdict is necessary, in civil cases a majority decision is ok.

Higher courts hear criminal cases involving the person (rape, murder, and assault), crimes against the state (treason) as well as civil cases for amounts larger than one ounce of gold. Punishments are decided by the judge, but must not involve capital punishment. If capital punishment is wanted by the judge, it can be forwarded to the appeals court.

## Lower Court

Lower court cases hear everything else, and are presided over by a single judge who also makes the decision. Punishments must be monetary.

# Constitutional Branch

The purpose of the constitutional branch is to ensure that the three other branches of government are acting within the constitution.

## Audit Tribunals

An audit tribunal is proposed by one branch and supported by another to investigate the third branch. To set up an audit tribunal:

1. One branch of government must pass the audit proposal, which must have a scope into which the tribunal will look into.
2. A second branch of government supports the audit by also passing the proposal.
3. Each branch selects three members to head the audit tribunal.

For each branch to pass the creation motion:

* For the legislature to pass an audit motion, a majority of members in the lower house and a majority of members in the upper house must support the motion.
* The judiciary must vote a majority amongst all appeals court judges.
* The executive president must pass the motion (by himself).

The audit tribunal has the following powers:

* To fire any member (or all) of the executive council, any judges (but no more than 6 from the appeals court level), or any or all of the legislature. If this triggers an election so be it.
* To make recommendations in reports.
* To repeal laws.
* To

## Electoral Commission